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who perhaps has been discouraged after trying Russell's "Principles" and Whitehead's and Russell's "Principia," will find Professor Young's lectures an ideal medium of introduction. Symbols and difficult technical matters are kept in the background in order to emphasize, in a very stimulating style, ideas that are general and fundamental. Only the elements of algebra and geometry are presupposed.

From a purely logical standpoint, a mathematical science is defined to be "any body of propositions which is capable of an abstract formulation and arrangement in such a way that every proposition of the set, after a certain one, is a formal logical consequence of some or all the preceding propositions." Mathematics includes potentially all such sciences. Each science is thus based on certain undefined terms and unproved propositions (axioms or postulates). Questions of psychological genesis or metaphysical import are outside the mathematician's domain.

The rôle of definitions and axioms and the problems of consistency, independence, and categorical character of a system of axioms are explained very clearly by a "miniature mathematical science" in Chapter V. The author then takes up the notions of class and number, including the development of ordinary and higher complex number systems. Geometry is treated first according to Hilbert's theory, in which the notion of congruence is undefined, and then according to Pieri, rigid displacement and groups being fundamental. The final chapters deal with variables, functions, and limits, but calculus and its developments are not treated. A note on the growth of algebraic symbolism is contributed by Professor V. G. Mitchell.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

RIVISTA DI FILOSOFIA NEO-SCOLASTICA. April, 1912. *La filosofia di Benedetto Croce* (pp. 185-202): E. CHIOCCETTI. - Croce's philosophy starts from the systems of Hegel and of the Italian Spaventa, of which it may be regarded as a development. *Il valore dell' introspezione provocata* (pp. 203-225): A. GEMELLI. - In spite of Wundt's objections, provoked introspection is legitimate in its procedure, and most fruitful in its results. *Sigieri di Brabante nella Divina Commedia e le fonti della filosofia di Dante* (pp. 225-239): B. NARDI. - Dante did not ignore Siger of Brabant's philosophy. If he gives him a place in the Paradise, by the side of St. Thomas, it is because he regards him as one of the great thinkers of the day. *Note e discussioni. Cronaca scientifica. Analisi d'opere.* M. Losacco, *Razionalismo e misticismo*: A. GEMELLI. A. Pagano, *L'individuo nell'etica e nel diritto*: F. OLGATI. C. Ranzoli, *Il linguaggio dei filosofi*: A. MASNOVO. G. Molteni, *Il materialismo storico e la nuova storiografia*: G. TREDICI. P. Rotta, *Il pensiero di Nicolo da Cusa ne' suoi rapporti storici*: A. MASNOVO. G. Gentile, *Bernardino*

Telesio: A. CUSCHIERI. G. Amendola, *Maine de Biran*: E. CHIOCCHETTI. D. Halévy, *La vita di Federigo Nietzsche*: F. OLGATI. G. Calo, *Fatti e problemi del mondo educativo. Tra riviste e libri. Sommario ideologico.*

REVUE PHILOSOPHIQUE. April, 1912. *Les idées directrices de la physique mécaniste* (pp. 337-366): A. REY. - A current doctrine insists that science only establishes external relations of things and contains only technical, empirical formulas. The author attempts to show by positive historical fact that science has developed through a mass of realistic and rationalistic conceptions, *i. e.*, philosophic ideas, and can not be understood apart from them. *La psycho-analyse appliquée à l'étude objective de l'imagination* (pp. 367-396): N. KOSTYLEFF. - A study of the results that have been obtained by applying the methods of Freud to the study of imagination, especially in abnormal cases. *Le raisonnement par l'absurde et la méthode des résidus* (pp. 397-403): A. BERROD. - A psychological study of *reductio ad absurdum* and the method of residues. *Analyses et comptes rendus.* Ranzoli, *Il linguaggio dei filosofi*: FR. PAULHAN. Dr. Gustave Le Bon, *Les opinions et les croyances*: G. DAVY. Brugeilles, *Le droit et la sociologie*: G. RICHARD. Miceli, *Lezioni di filosofia del diritto*: G. RICHARD. Petrone, *Il diritto nel mondo dello spirito*: G. RICHARD. L. Secrétan, *Charles Secrétan, sa vie et son œuvre*: A. NAVILLE. *Notices. Bibliographiques. Revue des périodiques étrangers.*

Macran, H. S. *Hegel's Doctrine of Formal Logic.* Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1912. Pp. 315. 7s. 6d.

Whitehead, Alfred North, and Russell, Bertrand. *Principia Mathematica.* Vol. II. Cambridge: University Press. 1912. Pp. xviii + 772. \$10.

NOTES AND NEWS

THE *Nation* comments as follows on Andrew Lang whose death occurred on July 21: "Andrew Lang deserved in his lifetime to rank with William James as a vivid proof that personality is more than learning. A man of solid attainments in several branches of knowledge, he was always superior to his material, and, whether he was deep in early Scottish history, or meeting all comers in disputes about the origins of human society, or correcting Anatole France's use of the sources relating to Joan of Arc, he allowed his intellect to play freely and lightly, and could by no possibility be thought of as a pedant. And in the broad sweep of his verse and criticism and essay writing and multifarious discussion, it was always the man of genial humor and wit that left no sting who impressed himself upon the imagination of his readers. In a large way, his extraordinary versatility and his prolific pen were doubtless a detriment to his enduring fame. It would not be fair to say of him that knowledge was his forte and omniscience his foible, but the witticism about him, that